

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
HELENA DIVISION

THOMAS BECKHAM

PETITIONER

V.

NO: 2:05CV00340 WRW-JFF

LINDA SANDERS, Warden,
FCI-Forrest City, Arkansas;
and UNITED STATES BUREAU
OF PRISONS

RESPONDENTS

PROPOSED FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS

The following recommended disposition has been sent to United States District Court Judge William R. Wilson, Jr. Any party may serve and file written objections to this recommendation. Objections should be specific and should include the factual or legal basis for the objection. If the objection is to a factual finding, specifically identify that finding and the evidence that supports your objection. An original and one copy of your objections must be received in the office of the United States District Court Clerk no later than eleven (11) days from the date of the findings and recommendations. The copy will be furnished to the opposing party. Failure to file timely objections may result in waiver of the right to appeal questions of fact.

If you are objecting to the recommendation and also desire to submit new,

different, or additional evidence, and to have a hearing for this purpose before the District Judge, you must, at the same time that you file your written objections, include the following:

1. Why the record made before the Magistrate Judge is inadequate.
2. Why the evidence proffered at the hearing before the District Judge (if such a hearing is granted) was not offered at the hearing before the Magistrate Judge.
3. The detail of any testimony desired to be introduced at the hearing before the District Judge in the form of an offer of proof, and a copy, or the original, of any documentary or other non-testimonial evidence desired to be introduced at the hearing before the District Judge.

From this submission, the District Judge will determine the necessity for an additional evidentiary hearing, either before the Magistrate Judge or before the District Judge.

Mail your objections and "Statement of Necessity" to:

Clerk, United States District Court
Eastern District of Arkansas
600 West Capitol Avenue, Suite 402
Little Rock, AR 72201-3325

DISPOSITION

Before the Court is the Petitioner's petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241. For the reasons that follow, the Magistrate Judge undersigned recommends that the petition be granted.

I. BACKGROUND.

On September 23, 2004, Petitioner plead guilty in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama to felon in possession of a firearm. On January 11, 2005, the district court entered a judgment sentencing Petitioner to thirty

(30) months' imprisonment, to be followed by a supervised release term of three (3) years. Petitioner currently is serving his sentence at the Federal Correctional Complex in Forrest City, Arkansas. Respondent Linda Sanders is the Warden at the unit.

On December 23, 2005, Petitioner filed his § 2241 petition in this Court. He challenges a new rule of the Federal Bureau of Prisons ("BOP"), which took effect on February 14, 2005, limiting the duration of confinement in a community corrections center ("CCC")¹ to "the last ten percent of the prison sentence being served, not to exceed six months" (hereinafter referred to as the "February 2005 Rule"). 28 C.F.R. § 570.21(a). Petitioner alleges that the BOP has reviewed him under the February 2005 Rule and concluded that he "should be designated to a Halfway House on June 28, 2006, for the last ten percent of his sentence." Petitioner asserts that he is entitled to six months of CCC placement, beginning on April 28, 2006.

II. DISCUSSION.

A. Exhaustion.

Exhaustion of administrative remedies is generally a prerequisite to filing a § 2241 petition. United States v. Chappel, 208 F.3d 1069 (8th Cir. 2000). However, a petitioner does not have to exhaust his administrative remedies if it would be futile to do so. Duvall v. Purkett, 15 F.3d 745, 746 (8th Cir.), cert. denied, 512 U.S. 1241 (1994); Pimentel v. Gonzalez, 367 F. Supp. 2d 365, 371-72 (E.D.N.Y. 2005).

¹ CCCs are BOP contract facilities, commonly referred to as halfway houses. They "provide suitable residence, structured programs, job placement, and counseling, while the inmates' activities are closely monitored." BOP P.S. 7310.04 ¶ 7(a) (Dec. 16, 1998).

The BOP, in promulgating the February 2005 Rule, has determined that federal prisoners are not entitled to placement in a CCC for more than ten percent of the sentence being served. If Petitioner were to seek relief through the BOP's administrative process, his challenge to the February 2005 Rule undoubtedly would be denied. Under the circumstances, the Magistrate Judge finds that exhaustion of administrative remedies would be futile and that, therefore, exhaustion is not required. Pimentel, 367 F. Supp. 2d at 371-72.

B. Relief on the Merits.

1. The Statutory Framework.

Two federal statutes govern the designation of a federal prisoner's place of imprisonment, Title 18 U.S.C. § 3621 and Title 18 U.S.C. § 3624. Title 18 U.S.C. § 3621 provides in pertinent part:

(b) Place of imprisonment. The Bureau of Prisons shall designate the place of the prisoner's imprisonment. The Bureau may designate any available penal or correctional facility that meets the minimum standards of health and habitability established by the Bureau . . . that the Bureau determines to be appropriate and suitable, considering - -

- (1) the resources of the facility contemplated;
- (2) the nature and circumstances of the offense;
- (3) the history and characteristics of the prisoner;
- (4) any statement by the court that imposed the sentence --
 - (A) concerning the purposes for which the sentence to imprisonment was determined to be warranted; or
 - (B) recommending a type of penal or correctional facility as appropriate; and
- (5) any pertinent policy statement issued by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to section 994(a)(2) of title 28.

. . . The Bureau may at any time . . . direct the transfer of a prisoner from one penal or correctional facility to another.

Title 18 U.S.C. § 3624 provides in pertinent part:

(c) Pre-release custody. The Bureau of Prisons shall, to the extent practicable, assure that a prisoner serving a term of imprisonment spends a reasonable part, *not to exceed six months*, of the last 10 per centum of the term to be served under conditions that will afford the prisoner a reasonable opportunity to adjust to and prepare for the prisoner's re-entry into the community. The authority provided by this subsection may be used to place a prisoner in home confinement. The United States Probation System shall, to the extent practicable, offer assistance to a prisoner during such pre-release custody. (emphasis added).

2. The BOP's December 2002 Policy.

For a number of years, the BOP regularly transferred prisoners from prison to community confinement for the last six months of their sentences, regardless of whether the six-month period exceeded ten percent of their sentences. This practice, which is generally known as "back end" entry, was permitted by an internal BOP guideline. BOP P.S. 7310.04 ¶ 5.

On December 13, 2002, the Office of Legal Counsel for the United States Department of Justice (OLC) issued a memorandum opinion stating that the authority conferred under 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c) to transfer a prisoner to community confinement "is clearly limited to a period 'not to exceed six months, of the last 10 per centum of the time to be served,' 18 [U.S.C.] § 3624[c], and we see no basis for disregarding this time limitation." OLC Mem. Op. for Dep. Att. Gen., Re: Bureau of Prisons Practice of Placing in Community Confinement Certain Offenders Who Have Received Sentences of Imprisonment, at 7 n. 6 (Dec. 13, 2002). The United States Attorney General adopted the OLC's position in a memorandum dated December 16, 2002, from Larry D. Thompson, Deputy Attorney General, to Kathleen Hawk Sawyer, who was then the BOP Director. Dep. Att. Gen. Memo., Community Corrections Center Placement of

Offenders Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment Under Federal Sentencing Guidelines (Dec. 16, 2002). In response, the BOP, on December 20, 2002, adopted a new back end entry policy limiting the duration of confinement in a CCC to “**the last 10% of the prison sentence, not to exceed six months**” (hereinafter referred to as the “December 2002 Policy”). BOP Memo. for Chief Executive Officers, at 2 (Dec. 20, 2002).

The BOP’s December 2002 Policy spawned numerous legal challenges from federal prisoners. Courts in this district upheld the policy on the basis that it was consistent with the plain language of 18 U.S.C. § 3621(b) and 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c). Elwood v. Jeter, No. 2:03CV00202 JTR, slip op. at 5-9 (E.D. Ark. May 5, 2004); Watkins v. Jeter, No. 2:04CV00002 JWC, slip op. at 6-9 (E.D. Ark. May 14, 2004); Hathorn v. Jeter, No. 2:04CV00048 HDY, slip op. at 13-17 (E.D. April 22, 2004); Newton v. Jeter, No. 2:04CV00013 GH-HDY, recommended disposition at 13-17 (E.D. Ark. March 15, 2004), adopted by order of district court (April 14, 2004). These courts harmonized the statutes, concluding that § 3621(b) gives the BOP the general authority to make placement decisions, while § 3624(c) imposes specific time limits upon CCC placement, unambiguously limiting placement of an inmate in a CCC to the last ten percent of the term, not to exceed six months. Elwood, No. 2:03CV00202 JTR, at 7-9; Watkins, No. 2:04CV00002 JWC, at 7-8; Hathorn, No. 2:04CV00048 HDY, at 14-16; Newton, No. 2:04CV00013 GH-HDY, at 14-15.

On October 18, 2004, the Eighth Circuit reversed the decision in Elwood v. Jeter, concluding that the December 2002 Policy was based on an erroneous interpretation

of § 3621(b) and § 3624 (c). Elwood v. Jeter, 386 F.3d 842, 845-47 (8th Cir. 2004). The Eighth Circuit held that “§ 3621(b) gives the BOP discretion to transfer prisoners to CCCs at any time during their incarceration.” Id. at 847. The Court further held that pursuant to § 3624(c) “the BOP is required to place prisoners in ‘conditions that will afford [them] a reasonable opportunity to adjust to and prepare for the prisoner’s reentry into the community’ during a reasonable part of the last ten percent of the prisoner’s term, to the extent practicable.” Id. (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c)). The Court concluded that “[t]his duty shall not extend beyond the last six months of the prisoner’s sentence.” Id. In so holding, the Court stated:

We emphasize . . . that 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c) does not require placement in a CCC. It only obligates the BOP to facilitate the prisoner’s transition from the prison system. Under § 3621(b), the BOP may place a prisoner in a CCC for six months, or more. Under § 3624(c), the BOP must formulate a plan of pre-release conditions. This plan may include CCC placement, home confinement, drug or alcohol treatment, or any other plan that meets the obligations of a plan that addresses the prisoner’s reentry into the community. Likewise, the obligation is qualified by the phrase, “to the extent practicable.” Security concerns or space limitations in a CCC near the prisoner’s home are among the factors that may make it impractical to transfer a prisoner to a CCC for all or even part of the transition period.

Id.

Upon remand, the district court entered an order directing that:

Pursuant to the Eighth Circuit’s opinion in Elwood v. Jeter, 386 F.3d 842 (8th Cir. 2004) . . . , Respondent shall: (a) consider, in good faith, transferring Petitioner to a CCC for the last six months of his sentence in accordance with the factors taken into account by the BOP prior to its adoption of the December 2002 policy; and (b) place Petitioner in conditions that will afford him a reasonable opportunity to adjust to and prepare for his reentry into the community during a reasonable part of the last ten percent of his term, to the extent practicable.^{fn3} (This duty shall not extend beyond the last six months of Petitioner’s sentence. Elwood

v. Jeter, 386 F.3d 842, 846-47.)

Elwood v. Jeter, No. 2:03CV00202 JTR, slip op. at 3-4 (E.D. Ark. Jan. 3, 2005).

Petitioner appealed from this order, and the Eighth Circuit summarily affirmed the decision of the district court. Elwood v. Jeter, No. 05-1338 (8th Cir. Feb. 9, 2005).

3. The BOP's February 2005 Rule.

In response to rulings by various courts upholding challenges to the BOP's December 2002 Policy, the BOP proposed a new rule under the Administrative Procedure Act's notice-and-comment procedure that purported to remedy the infirmities found by those courts. Community Confinement, Proposed Rule, 69 Fed. Reg. 51213 (Aug. 18, 2004). In response to the findings of several courts that the BOP has discretion under § 3621(b) to place prisoners in CCCs prior to the last ten percent of the prison sentence being served, the BOP, while acknowledging that it has such discretion, proposed to "exercise its discretion categorically to limit inmates' community confinement to the last ten percent of the prison sentence being served, not to exceed six months." Id. The BOP explained that "[t]his categorical exercise of discretion is permissible based on the Supreme Court's recognition that, even when a statutory scheme requires individualized determinations, the decisionmaker has authority to rely on rulemaking to resolve certain issues of general applicability (unless Congress clearly expresses an intent to withhold that authority)." Id. (citing Lopez v. Davis, 531 U.S. 230, 243-44 (2001)). The proposed rule became effective on February 14, 2005. Community Confinement, Final Rule, 70 Fed. Reg. 1659 (Jan. 10, 2005). The February 2005 Rule, which is codified at 28 C.F.R. §§ 570.20-570.21, provides:

§ 570.20. What is the purpose of this subpart?

(a) This subpart provides the Bureau of Prisons' (Bureau) categorical exercise of discretion for designating inmates to community confinement. The Bureau designates inmates to community confinement only as part of pre-release custody and programming which will afford the prisoner a reasonable opportunity to adjust to and prepare for re-entry into the community.

(b) As discussed in this subpart, the term "community confinement" includes Community Corrections Centers (CCC) (also known as "halfway houses") and home confinement.

§ 570.21 When will the Bureau designate inmates to community confinement?

(a) The Bureau will designate inmates to community confinement only as part of pre-release custody and programming, during the last ten percent of the prison sentence being served, not to exceed six months.

(b) We may exceed these time-frames only when specific Bureau programs allow greater periods of community confinement, as provided by separate statutory authority (for example, residential substance abuse treatment program (18 U.S.C. 3621(e)(2)(A)), or shock incarceration program (18 U.S.C. 4046(c)).

Like the December 2002 Policy that the Eighth Circuit held to be invalid in Elwood v. Jeter, the February 2005 Rule limits placement in a CCC to the last ten percent of the prison sentence being served, not to exceed six months, the only exception being when a specific BOP program allows a greater period of community confinement pursuant to separate statutory authority. The BOP's adoption of the February 2005 Rule has led to the filing of numerous lawsuits challenging the rule. Numerous courts, including several judges in this district, have held that the rule is invalid, concluding that the legislative history of § 3621(b) requires that the BOP

consider the factors set forth in the statute² prior to arriving at a determination regarding the appropriate facility for a given inmate, but that the rule fails to consider these factors with respect to placement of inmates in a CCC. See e.g. Fults v. Sanders, No. 2:05CV00091 GH-HLJ, recommended disposition at 7-8 (E.D. Ark. July 8, 2005), adopted by order of district court (July 22, 2005); LaBarge v. Sanders, No. 2:05CV00193 WRW-JFF, recommended disposition at 12-15 (E.D. Ark. Sept. 6, 2005), adopted by order of district court (Sept. 20, 2005); Clayton v. Sanders, No. 2:05CV00181 SWW-JFF, recommended disposition at 12-15 (E.D. Ark. Sept. 6, 2005), adopted by order of district court (Sept. 27, 2005); Banks v. Sanders, No. 2:05CV00161 JLH-JFF, recommended disposition at 12-15 (E.D. Ark. Sept. 6, 2005), adopted by order of district court (Sept. 23, 2005); Lovelace v. Sanders, No. 2:05CV00232 JMM-HDY, recommended disposition at 4-7 (E.D. Ark. Oct. 7, 2005), adopted by order of district court (Oct. 19, 2005); Jones v. Sanders, No. 2:05CV00047 HLJ, slip op. at 7-8 (E.D. Ark. July 7, 2005); Mayers v. Sanders, No. 2:05CV00055 HLJ, slip op. at 7-8 (E.D. Ark. July 7, 2005); Woodall v. Federal Bureau of Prisons, 432 F.3d 235 (3rd Cir. 2005); Pimentel, 367 F. Supp. 2d at 375-76; United States v. Paige, 369 F. Supp. 2d 1257, 1262-63 (D. Mont. 2005); Cook v. Gonzales, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8771 at 6-7 (D. Or. April 5, 2005); Drew v. Meniffee, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 3423 at 7-8 (S.D.N.Y. March 4, 2005). See also Wiederhorn v. Gonzales, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15079 at 3-5 (D. Or. May 9, 2005) (agreeing with the decision in Cook, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8771,

² These factors include the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the prisoner, as well as other factors. 18 U.S.C. § 3621(b).

that the February 2005 Rule is invalid). Contra Yip v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons, 363 F. Supp. 2d 548, 551-52 (E.D.N.Y. 2005) (rejecting petitioner's arguments that the February 2005 Rule is contrary to 18 U.S.C. § 3621(b) and an unreasonable exercise of the BOP's discretion and finding that the BOP is "authorized to create categorical rules even where a statute requires individualized determinations"); Defrancesco v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14967 at 12 (D.N.J. July 20, 2005) (concluding that "the February 2005 policy represents a reasonable interpretation of § 3621(b)" and that "Congress did not express a clear intent to limit the BOP's authority to regulate its discretion under § 3621(b) by adopting categorical rules such as the February 2005 policy, even though § 3621(b) provides for individualized determinations"); Moss v. Apker, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13487 at 11 (S.D.N.Y. July 6, 2005) (concluding that the February 2005 Rule represents "a reasonable interpretation of § 3621(b)" and "a lawful exercise of the BOP's discretion under § 3621(b)"); Troy v. Apker, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14275 at 3 (S.D.N.Y. June 30, 2005) (upholding the February 2005 Rule as "a permissive exercise of the discretion accorded the BOP under § 3621"); Wiesel v. Meniffee, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8019 at 8 (S.D.N.Y. May 2, 2005) (concluding that "the BOP's creation of a categorical CCC designation rule is a permissible interpretation of the discretion afforded to it by § 3621(b)").

In concluding in Fults v. Sanders that the February 2005 Rule is invalid, United States District Judge George Judge Howard, Jr., adopting the recommendation of Magistrate Judge Henry L. Jones, Jr., found:

This court does not doubt the BOP, in implementing the statutes governing placement of inmates, can "rely on rulemaking to resolve

certain issues of general applicability unless Congress clearly expresses an intent to withhold that authority.” Lopez v. Davis, 531 U.S. 230, 244 (2001). In Lopez, the Court upheld a BOP regulation excluding offenders who had possessed a firearm during their offense from participating in the early release program established under 18 U.S.C. § 3621(e)(2)(B). “The Bureau is not required continually to revisit ‘issues that may be established fairly and efficiently in a single rulemaking proceed[ing] The Bureau reasonably concluded that an inmate’s prior involvement with firearms, in connection with the commission of a felony, suggests his readiness to resort to life-endangering violence and therefore appropriately determines the early-release decision[.]’” Id.

As a District Court in the Eastern District of New York has observed, however,

[h]ere, rather than merely delineate the boundaries of its discretion consistent with congressional intent as in Lopez, the February 2005 Rule removes all discretion in all cases in determining whether to transfer an inmate to a CCC at any time prior to the last ten percent of the inmate’s sentence. While BOP has the authority to clarify the contours of its discretionary authority as it relates to certain classes of issues, this court is unconvinced that BOP may categorically remove its entire ability to exercise its discretion, where, as here, the enabling statute provides specific factors relevant to whether CCC placement may be appropriate prior to the last ten percent of a prisoner’s sentence.

* * *

Although Section 3621(b) sets forth several factors intended to inform BOP’s decision-making with regard to CCC placement prior to the last ten percent of an inmate’s sentence, unlike the rule promulgated in Lopez, the February 2005 Rule in no way furthers or interprets these factors.

Pimentel v. Gonzalez, [367 F. Supp. 2d 365, 374-75 (E.D.N.Y. 2005)]. The court [in Pimentel] further found the legislative history for § 3621(b) “call on the agency to consider” the factors set forth in the statute and concluded that the “February 2005 Rule fails because it in no way relates to or considers these factors with regard to transfer to a CCC.” [footnote omitted.] This court agrees. While the BOP labeled the rule a “categorical exercise of discretion” it did not exercise its discretion at all. It merely re-

packaged the December 2002 blanket rule that was rejected in Elwood.
Fults, No. 2:05CV00091 GH-HLJ, recommended disposition at 6-8.

4. Petitioner's Petition.

Petitioner, citing Fults v. Sanders, contends that the February 2005 Rule is invalid. He also contends that application of the February 2005 Rule to him violates the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. Petitioner alleges that the BOP has reviewed him under the February 2005 Rule and concluded that he "should be designated to a Halfway House on June 28, 2006, for the last ten percent of his sentence." Petitioner asserts that he is entitled to six months of CCC placement, beginning on April 28, 2006.

The Magistrate Judge finds that Judge Howard's decision in Fults v. Sanders is well-reasoned and adopts the rationale of the decision. Accordingly, the Magistrate Judge finds that the BOP's February 2005 Rule is invalid. As the Court found in Fults v. Sanders, the legislative history of § 3621(b) requires that the BOP consider the factors set forth in the statute prior to arriving at a determination regarding the appropriate facility for a given inmate, but the February 2005 Rule fails to consider these factors with respect to placement of inmates in a CCC. The Magistrate Judge recommends that Petitioner's petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 be granted³ and that the Respondents be directed to (a) consider, within twenty days and in good faith, transferring Petitioner to a CCC for the last six months of his sentence, or for the remainder of his sentence if less than six months, in accordance with the factors taken into account by the BOP prior to its adoption of the December

³ The Magistrate Judge finds that there is no need to address Petitioner's *Ex Post Facto* claim.

2002 Policy; and (b) place Petitioner in conditions that will afford him a reasonable opportunity to adjust to and prepare for his reentry into the community during a reasonable part of the last ten percent of his term, to the extent practicable, not to exceed six months. See Fults, No. 2:05CV00091 GH-HLJ, recommended disposition at 8.

III. CONCLUSION.

THEREFORE, the Magistrate Judge recommends that Petitioner's petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 be granted and that the Respondents be directed to (a) consider, within twenty days and in good faith, transferring Petitioner to a CCC for the last six months of his sentence, or for the remainder of his sentence if less than six months, in accordance with the factors taken into account by the BOP prior to its adoption of the December 2002 Policy; and (b) place Petitioner in conditions that will afford him a reasonable opportunity to adjust to and prepare for his reentry into the community during a reasonable part of the last ten percent of his term, to the extent practicable, not to exceed six months.

Dated this 16th day of March, 2006.

/s/ John F. Forster, Jr.
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE